

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

HON. W. J. ROCHE, *Minister.*

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., *Deputy Minister.*

PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
**Dominion Observatory**  
OTTAWA

BIBLIOTHEQUE  
Ecole Polytechnique  
DE MONTREAL

W. F. KING, C.M.G., LL.D., *Director.*

Vol. I, No. 13

Orbit of  $\xi$  Persei from the *H* and *K*  
Lines

BY

J. B. CANNON, M. A.

OTTAWA  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU  
1914

D  
CAL  
MT 403  
PO1-13

ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE BIBLIOTHEQUE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
CANADA

HON. W. J. ROCHE, *Minister.*

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., *Deputy Minister.*

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

Dominion Observatory

OTTAWA

W. F. KING, C.M.G., LL.D., *Director.*

Vol. I, No. 13

Orbit of  $\xi$  Persei from the *H* and *K*  
Lines

BY

J. B. CANNON, M. A.

OTTAWA  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU  
1914

16221

CH1

MT 403

P01-13

## ORBIT OF $\xi$ PERSEI FROM THE *H* AND *K* LINES.

BY J. B. CANNON, M.A.

---

$\xi$  Persei is one of those stars in which the velocities given by the *H* and *K* lines of calcium differ greatly from those from the broad lines of hydrogen and helium. The spectrum is placed by Miss Cannon in the Oe5B class. The lines showing are those of hydrogen, helium and calcium. A few iron lines appear, but not with sufficient frequency to make them useful for measurement. The hydrogen and helium lines are very broad and ill-defined, the latter lines especially being very poor. The calcium lines are fairly good, sometimes both being easily measurable, sometimes only one and in some cases neither appears sufficiently defined to make measurement possible.

The first published measures of this star appeared in the *Astrophysical Journal*, Vol. XVIII., p. 383, 1903, five measures being given of the broad lines in an article by Professor Frost under the heading—"An Orion Star of Great Radial Velocity." The range (9 kilometres) was not considered sufficient ground to pronounce it a binary. Later in the *Astrophysical Journal*, Vol. XXIX., p. 236, 1909, Professor Frost announced another measure of this star giving a range of 30 kilometres. In that note he remarked that the *H* and *K* lines have a moderate positive velocity with a range of about 25 kilometres, these lines differing greatly in the velocities shown from the values derived from the broad lines.

Observations on the star were first made here in 1908, a few plates being taken. It was then dropped from the observing list until 1910, and

plates were taken in the seasons of 1910-11 and 1911-12. Although the broad lines were measured at first,—where measurement was possible,—as well as *H* and *K*, it was not felt that these diffuse lines would be of any aid in ascertaining anything in regard to the orbit of the star, and attention was given almost exclusively to the *H* and *K* lines of calcium. These lines were not always found on the plates, but generally one or other of them was well enough defined to be measured. Of the 1908 plates only two gave measures of *K* which were considered reliable. Of the later plates, 1910-11-12, 41 plates were good enough to be useful in the determination of the orbit. The later plates were all Seed 23 and were much better than the earlier ones of Seed 27, although the fine-grained plate did not serve to make the broad lines measurable. As stated above, these broad lines were measured at first. An attempt was also made to get measures on the members of the second series of hydrogen with a view to determining the wave-lengths of these lines in this star, but the utter impossibility of anything definite in this regard led to the abandonment of the attempt.

The wave-lengths used for *H* and *K* were 3968.625 and 3933.825 respectively. *K* was, with very few exceptions, stronger than *H*. Some plates were found in which *H* and *K* gave widely different results. In such a case, if the lines were equally good, the plate was left out of consideration: if one was much better than the other that line was used.

Great aid was given in the work by the use of Yerkes measures of ten plates kindly sent me by Professor Frost, and of nine more plates loaned by Professor Frost and measured by me. As a check on the measures of a plate, here and at Yerkes, two plates IB141 and IB402 were measured at both places. On one of these, IB402, the measures were practically the same, but on the other, not too well-defined, a difference of ten kilometres was found. Of the nine plates taken at Yerkes and measured here, unfortunately four of them gave *H* and *K* differing considerably, while one of them gave only *H* measurable. Otherwise the Yerkes plates fit the accepted curve as well as can be expected from a spectrum which gives only one and at most two lines on which to base results.

Table I. gives Yerkes plates measured at Yerkes; Table II. Yerkes plates measured by Cannon; and Table III. gives Ottawa observations.

TABLE I.

YERKES OBSERVATIONS—MEASURED AT YERKES.

Plate.	Observer.	Date.	Exposure.	Julian Day.	Phase.	Lines.	Vel.	Wt.	O-C.
1B		1903							
101		Sept. 29		2,416,384.86	6.371		+ 23		+ 4.5
119		Oct. 16		404.81	5.468		+ 29		+ 6.2
141		Oct. 23		411.78	5.487		+ 6		-16.6*
179		Nov. 7		426.79	6.595		+ 10		- 6.7
203		Dec. 1		450.66	2.661		+ 23		+11.4
232		Dec. 27		476.50	0.697		+ 10		+ 0.5
		1904							
304		April 15		586.60	6.532		+ 24		+ 6.7
402		Sept. 30		754.93	1.087		+ 2		- 6.1
465		Dec. 30		845.56	1.354		+ 12		+ 4.3
		1906							
821		Aug. 10		2,417,433.89	5.800		+ 23		+ 1.5

\*Cannon's Measure, +16, Residual -6.6.

TABLE II.

YERKES PLATES—MEASURED BY CANNON.

Plate.	Observer.	Date.	Exposure.	Julian Day.	Phase.	Lines.	Vel.	Wt.	O-C.
1B <sup>2</sup>		1906							
850		Sept. 14		2,417,468.90	6.055	K	+ 14.5	.2	- 6.0
879		Oct. 12		496.84	6.201	K	+ 4.5	.2	-15.0
		1907							
935		Jan. 4		580.56	6.499	K	+ 19.3	.5	+ 1.8
1199		Oct. 11		860.81	1.758	K	- 0.5	.5	- 8.3
1208		Oct. 18		867.75	1.747	K	- 5.9	.5	-13.7
1216		Oct. 20		869.76	3.757	H & K	+ 12.3	1.5	- 6.2
1260		Nov. 30		910.68	2.971	H	+ 3.4	.5	- 9.9
1289		Dec. 16		926.58	4.969	K	+ 7.9	1.0	-15.3
		1908							
1350		Jan. 20		961.51	5.144	K	+ 18.6	1.0	- 4.6

Remarks:— 1199, 1208 — H and K differ.  
 1289 — H is highly  $\frac{1}{2}$ +ve.  
 1350 — H is much more  $\frac{1}{2}$ + ve.



TABLE III.

OTTAWA OBSERVATIONS OF  $\xi$  PERSEI.

Plate.	Observer.	Date.	Exposure.	Julian Day.	Phase.	Lines.	Vel.	Wt.	O-C.
		1908	m.						
1974	P <sup>i</sup>	Nov. 20.....	60	2,418,266.83	4.620	K	+ 18.0	.5	- 4.7
1999	C	Dec. 4.....	40	280.72	4.613	K	+ 26.0	.2	+ 3.4
		1910							
3740	C	Oct. 10.....	62	957.83	0.522	H & K	+ 10.3	1.5	- 0.3
3765	C	Oct. 19.....	85	964.81	0.555	K	+ 4.9	.5	- 5.4
3777	P	Oct. 25.....	45	970.91	6.653	H & K	+ 16.0	1.5	- 0.3
3817	C	Dec. 5.....	60	9,011.61	5.653	H & K	+ 36.0	.7	+13.8
3861	C	Dec. 12.....	76	018.68	5.763	H & K	+ 22.0	1.2	+ 0.2
3881	P <sup>i</sup>	Dec. 16.....	42	022.79	2.922	K	+ 14.2	.5	+ 1.0
		1911							
3915	P	Jan. 5.....	40	042.54	1.822	H & K	+ 7.5	1.2	- 0.4
3921	C	Jan. 9.....	43	046.54	5.823	K	+ 35.5	1.0	+13.9
3929	P	Jan. 12.....	65	049.55	1.882	K	+ 2.7	.5	- 5.5
3936	C	Jan. 16.....	48	053.58	5.913	K	+ 24.7	.7	+ 3.6
3957	P <sup>i</sup>	Jan. 18.....	45	055.57	0.652	K	+ 7.3	.5	- 1.2
3962	P	Jan. 19.....	60	056.58	1.962	H & K	+ 3.1	1.2	- 4.9
3974	C	Jan. 30.....	60	067.66	6.083	K	+ 16.2	.2	- 4.1
3991	H	Feb. 10.....	50	079.56	4.083	K	+ 13.3	1.0	- 7.0
4020	C	Feb. 27.....	55	091.58	2.202	K	+ 15.0	1.0	+ 5.8
4056	C	Mar. 6.....	50	102.50	6.173	K	+ 16.5	.5	- 3.2
4067	H	Mar. 7.....	50	103.52	0.242	K	+ 5.4	.5	- 6.9
4552	C	Sept. 13.....	55	293.89	2.932	K	+ 4.3	.2	- 8.9
4634	P <sup>i</sup>	Oct. 12.....	60	322.77	4.113	K	+ 17.4	1.0	- 3.3
4645	P <sup>i</sup>	Oct. 13.....	60	323.81	5.053	H & K	+ 30.5	.5	+ 7.2
4676	P	Nov. 2.....	60	343.66	4.053	H & K	+ 25.1	1.0	+ 4.8
4685	P <sup>i</sup> -C	Nov. 3.....	59	344.74	5.133	K	+ 15.8	.5	- 7.4
4690	C	Nov. 10.....	62	351.71	5.143	K	+ 16.8	1.0	- 6.4
4715	P <sup>i</sup>	Dec. 6.....	67	377.59	4.303	K	+ 25.7	.2	+ 4.2
4729	H	Dec. 19.....	40	390.60	2.332	K	+ 5.4	.7	- 4.4
4738	H	Dec. 25.....	40	396.70	1.482	H & K	+ 15.5	1.0	+ 7.9
		1912							
4745	C	Jan. 1.....	55	403.58	1.402	K	+ 11.0	.2	+ 3.3
4758	P <sup>i</sup>	Jan. 10.....	51	412.50	3.372	H & K	+ 16.8	.7	+ 0.8
4759	P <sup>i</sup>	Jan. 10.....	49	412.53	3.375	K	.....	.....	.....
4779	C	Jan. 12.....	90	414.60	5.473	K	+ 18.5	1.0	- 3.7



TABLE III.  
OTTAWA OBSERVATIONS OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Concluded.

Plate.	Observer.*	Date.	Exposure.	Julian Day.	Phase.	Lines.	Vel.	Wt.	O-C.
		1912	m.						
4801	P <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 19.....	93	2,419,421.62	5.543	H & K	+ 21.0	1.5	- 1.6
4819	H	Jan. 26.....	93	428.56	5.533	K	+ 15.0	1.0	- 7.6
4828	C	Feb. 1.....	108	434.51	4.533	H & K	+ 21.8	1.2	- 0.5
4831	P	Feb. 10.....	90	443.52	6.593	K	+ 21.2	.2	+ 4.4
4833	P	Feb. 12.....	90	445.55	1.672	H & K	+ 11.9	.7	+ 4.2
4839	H	Feb. 13.....	98	446.53	2.652	H & K	+ 7.3	1.0	- 4.2
4843	C	Feb. 14.....	87	447.53	3.653	H & K	+ 21.6	1.2	+ 3.6
4849	H	Feb. 20.....	90	453.56	2.732	H & K	+ 14.0	1.2	+ 2.0
4853	H	Feb. 23.....	87	456.58	5.753	K	+ 17.8	1.0	- 4.0
4858	C	Feb. 28.....	92	461.54	3.763	H & K	+ 21.6	.7	+ 2.9
4869	H	Mar. 5.....	85	467.55	2.822	K	+ 14.2	.5	+ 1.7
4874	C	Mar. 6.....	89	468.55	3.813	K	+ 15.6	.5	- 3.2

\*P=Plaskett, H=Harper, P<sup>1</sup>=Parker, C=Cannon.MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI.

Yerkes Plates.

$\lambda$	IB <sup>s</sup> 850		IB <sup>s</sup> 879		IB <sup>s</sup> 935		IB <sup>s</sup> 1199		IB <sup>s</sup> 1208		IB <sup>s</sup> 1216		IB <sup>s</sup> 1260	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968.625											- 3.26	1	+ 6.05	1
3933.825	- 12.16	1	- 15.18	1	+ 38.05	1	- 20.54	1	- 23.44	1	- 6.05	1		
Weighted mean	- 12.16		- 15.18		+ 38.05		- 20.54		- 23.44		- 4.19		+ 6.05	
V <sub>a</sub>	+ 26.96		+ 19.89		- 18.74		+ 20.24		+ 17.69		+ 16.90		- 2.47	
V <sub>d</sub>	+ .04		+ .02		+ .11		+ .07		+ .14		- .07		+ .07	
Curv.	- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30	
Radial Velocity	+ 14.5		+ 4.45		+ 19.3		- 0.5		- 5.9		+ 12.3		+ 3.4	

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued.

## Yerkes Plates.

$\lambda$	IB* 1289		IB* 1350											
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968.625														
3933.825	+ 18.46	1	+ 43.91	1										
Weighted mean	+ 18.46		+ 43.91											
$V_s$	- 10.38		- 24.11											
$V_d$	+ .14		+ .11											
Curv.	- .30		- .30											
Radial Velocity	+ 7.9		+ 18.6											

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued.

## Ottawa Plates.

$\lambda$	1974		1974*		1999		1999*		3740		3765		3777	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968.625									- 6.27	$\frac{1}{2}$			+ 5.58	$\frac{1}{2}$
3933.825	+ 17.31	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 15.28	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 32.94	$\frac{1}{4}$	+ 29.07	$\frac{1}{4}$	- 10.73	1	- 12.10	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 1.66	1
Weighted mean	+ 17.31		+ 15.28		+ 32.94		+ 29.07		- 9.24		- 12.10		+ 2.97	
$V_s$	+ 2.31		+ 2.31		- 4.60		- 4.60		+ 19.88		+ 17.27		+ 14.76	
$V_d$	- .21		- .21		- .11		- .11		- .03		- .03		- .14	
Curv.	- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28	
Radial Velocity	+ 19.1		+ 17.1		+ 28.0		+ 24.1		+ 10.3		+ 4.9		+ 17.3	

\*Check Measurement.

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued

\*Ottawa Plates.

$\lambda$	3777*		3817		3817*		3861		3861*		3881		3915	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968-625	- 3.52	$\frac{1}{2}$							+ 35.19	1			+ 26.20	$\frac{1}{2}$
3933-825	+ 2.16	1	+ 36.86	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 41.3	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 28.95	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 23.97	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25.13	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 19.55	$\frac{1}{2}$
Weighted mean	+ 0.27		+ 36.86		+ 41.30		+ 28.95		+ 32.94		+ 25.13		+ 23.98	
$V_a$	+ 14.76		- 5.02		- 5.02		- 8.52		- 8.52		- 10.51		- 19.14	
$V_d$	- .14		- .05		- .05		- .04		- .04		- .16		- .02	
Curv.	- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28	
Radial Velocity	+ 14.7		+ 31.5		+ 36.0		+ 20.0		+ 24.1		+ 14.2		+ 4.5	

\*Check Measurement.

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued.

Ottawa Plates.

$\lambda$	3915*		3921		3929		3936		3957		3957*		3962	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968-625	+ 27.74	1	+ 47.50	$\frac{1}{2}$									+ 30.15	$\frac{1}{2}$
3933-825	+ 34.69	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 65.40	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 24.63	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 48.09	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 34.20	1	+ 28.37	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 26.71	1
Weighted mean	+ 30.05		+ 56.40		+ 24.63		+ 48.09		+ 34.20		+ 28.37		+ 27.40	
$V_a$	19.14		- 20.64		- 21.69		- 23.01		- 23.62		- 23.62		- 23.91	
$V_d$	- .02		- .01		+ .02		- .07		- .04		- .04		- .07	
Curv.	- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28	
Radial Velocity	+ 10.6		+ 35.5		+ 2.7		+ 24.7		+ 10.3		+ 4.4		+ 3.1	

\*Check Measurement.

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued.

Ottawa Plates.

$\lambda$	3974		3991		4020		4020*		4056		4056*		4067	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968 625														
3933 825	+ 43.76	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 42.10	1	+ 42.93	1	+ 45.84	1	+ 46.68	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 45.01	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 34.19	$\frac{1}{2}$
Weighted mean	+ 43.76		+ 42.10		+ 42.93		+ 45.84		+ 46.68		+ 45.01		+ 34.19	
$V_s$	- 27.05		- 28.38		- 28.96		- 28.96		- 28.47		- 28.47		- 28.36	
$V_d$	- .20		- .13		- .21		- .21		- .13		- .13		- .19	
Curv.	- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28	
Radial Velocity	+ 16.2		+ 13.3		+ 13.5		+ 10.4		+ 17.8		+ 16.1		+ 5.4	

\*Check Measurement.

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued.

Ottawa Plates

$\lambda$	4552		4634		4634*		4645		4645*		4676		4676*	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968 625														
3933 825	- 23.08	$\frac{1}{2}$	- 4.81	1	- 0.33	1	+ 10.11	1	+ 12.15	1	+ 9.90	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 5.24	$\frac{1}{2}$
Weighted mean	- 23.08		- 4.81		- 0.33		+ 10.11		+ 12.15		+ 13.26		+ 14.86	
$V_s$	+ 27.64		+ 19.99		+ 19.99		+ 19.62		+ 19.62		+ 11.43		+ 11.43	
$V_d$	+ .02		+ .07		+ .07		- .02		- .02		- .09		- .09	
Curv.	- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28		- .28	
Radial Velocity	+ 4.3		+ 15.5		+ 19.4		+ 29.4		+ 31.5		+ 24.3		+ 25.9	

\*Check Measurement

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued.

(Ottawa Plates.

$\lambda$	4685		4685*		4690		4690*		4715		4715*		4729	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968-625														
3933-825	+ 4.16	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 6.32		+ 8.64	1	+ 10.07	1	+ 31.86	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 30.87	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 18.22	$\frac{1}{2}$
Weighted mean	+ 4.16		+ 6.32		+ 8.64		+ 10.07		+ 31.86		+ 30.87		+ 18.22	
$V_s$	+ 10.94		+ 10.94		+ 7.63		+ 7.63		- 5.38		- 5.38		- 11.75	
$V_a$	- .05		- .05		+ .07		+ .07		- .02		- .02		+ .06	
Curv.	- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30	
Radial Velocity	+ 14.8		+ 16.9		+ 16.1		+ 17.5		+ 26.2		+ 25.2		+ 6.2	

\*Check Measurement

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Continued.

Ottawa Plates.

$\lambda$	4729*		4738		4738*		4745		4758		4759		4779	
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968-625			+ 23.36	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 27.57	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	+ 51.63	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 36.16	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
3933-825	+ 16.72	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 33.11	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 35.86	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 28.79	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 36.69	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 31.70	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 38.35	1
Weighted mean	+ 16.72		+ 28.24		+ 31.72		+ 28.79		+ 41.66		+ 33.93		+ 38.35	
$V_s$	- 11.75		- 14.62		- 14.62		- 17.56		- 20.90		- 20.90		- 21.63	
$V_a$	+ .06		- .15		- .15		+ .02		+ .10		+ .10		- .07	
Curv.	- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30		- .30	
Radial Velocity	+ 4.7		+ 14.2		+ 16.7		+ 11.0		+ 20.6		+ 12.9		+ 16.4	

\*Check Measurement.

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—*Continued*

## Ottawa Plates

$\lambda$	4779*	4801	4801*	4819	4819*	4828	4831
	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.
3968-625	.....	+ 44.41 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 40.45 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 33.59 $\frac{1}{2}$		+ 45.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3933-825	+ 42.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 47.09 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 45.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 40.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 42.93 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 50.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 54.83 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weighted mean	+ 42.52	+ 46.55	+ 44.04	+ 38.80	+ 42.93	+ 49.03	+ 54.83
$V_s$	- 21.63	- 23.87	- 23.87	- 25.71	- 25.71	- 26.99	- 28.36
$V_d$	- .07	- .13	- .13	- .05	- .05	- .00	- .07
Curv.	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30
Radial Velocity	+ 20.5	+ 22.3	+ 19.8	+ 13.8	+ 16.9	+ 21.8	+ 26.1

\*Check Measurement.

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—*Continued*

## Ottawa Plates

$\lambda$	4831*	4833	4833*	4839	4843	4849	4853
	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.	Vel.   Wt.
3968-625	.....	+ 48.88 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 52.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 46.81 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 45.01 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 39.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3933-825	+ 45.00 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 32.95 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 39.19 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 33.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 52.50 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 44.43 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 47.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weighted mean	+ 45.00	+ 38.27	+ 43.49	+ 36.25	+ 51.00	+ 43.46	+ 47.34
$V_s$	- 28.36	- 28.56	- 28.56	- 28.64	- 28.73	- 29.03	- 29.06
$V_d$	- .07	- .12	- .12	- .07	- .10	- .16	- .20
Curv.	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30	- .30
Radial Velocity	+ 16.3	+ 9.4	+ 14.5	+ 7.3	+ 22.0	+ 14.0	+ 17.8

\*Check Measurement.

MEASURES OF  $\xi$  PERSEI—Concluded.

(Ottawa Plates.

$\lambda$	4858		4869		4874									
	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.	Vel.	Wt.
3968-825	+ 46.47	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 43.18	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 44.43	$\frac{1}{2}$								
3933-825	+ 53.16	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 43.18	$\frac{1}{2}$	+ 44.43	$\frac{1}{2}$								
Weighted mean	+ 50.93		+ 43.18		+ 44.43									
$V_0$	- 28.93		- 28.48		- 28.38									
$V_1$	- .16		- .19		- .20									
Curv.	- .30		- .30		- .30									
Radial Velocity	+ 21.6		+ 14.2		+ 15.6									

The period finally decided on after a great many trials was 6.951 days. There are some fairly large residuals but the probable error of an average plate is  $\pm 3.6$ , and that is very satisfactory when one considers that many values are dependent on one line which is not always very well defined.

The observations were grouped into eleven normals which appear in Table IV. (The phases are from the final  $T$ ).

TABLE IV.

No.	Julian Day.	Phase.	Velocity.	Weight.	Residual.
1	2,419.342.88	3.893	+ 19.42	3.0	+ 0.19
2	040.51	4.550	+ 22.42	1.0	+ 0.19
3	347.99	5.123	+ 19.98	1.0	- 3.22
4	349.25	5.543	+ 21.65	2.0	- 0.98
5	141.66	5.803	+ 24.96	2.0	+ 3.26
6	082.24	6.433	+ 17.36	1.5	- 0.62
7	8,988.36	0.472	+ 8.24	1.0	- 2.57
8	9,300.21	1.322	+ 12.23	1.0	+ 4.65
9	128.76	1.852	+ 6.44	2.0	- 1.48
10	302.20	2.412	+ 9.56	1.5	- 0.44
11	367.68	2.942	+ 13.95	1.5	+ 0.85



Preliminary elements for the orbit follow:—

Period = 6.951 days

$e = .1$

$\omega = 150^\circ$

$K = 7.75$  km.

$T = 2,418,249.349$  J. D.

$\gamma = +15.92$  km.

Observation equations were formed and a solution put through with the object of getting a closer approximation to the true values of the elements. The observation equations found were:—

TABLE V.  
OBSERVATION EQUATIONS.

No.	$x$	$y$	$z$	$u$	$v$	$-w$	Weight
1	1	+ .461	- .139	+ .786	- .694	+ 0.080	3.0
2	1	+ .786	- .878	+ .439	- .396	- 0.410	1.0
3	1	+ .911	- .925	+ .019	- .057	+ 3.000	1.0
4	1	+ .881	- .519	- .303	+ .218	+ 1.100	2.0
5	1	+ .807	- .130	- .499	+ .410	- 2.780	2.0
6	1	+ .446	+ .839	- .896	+ .840	+ 2.020	1.5
7	1	- .497	+ .255	- .962	+ 1.066	+ 3.830	1.0
8	1	- 1.064	- 1.003	- .261	+ .253	- 4.560	1.0
9	1	- 1.024	- .305	+ .299	- .395	+ 1.550	2.0
10	1	- .699	+ .727	+ .740	- .812	+ 0.920	1.5
11	1	- .268	+ .975	+ .933	- .919	- 0.110	1.5

in which,

$$x = \delta\gamma$$

$$y = \delta K$$

$$z = K\delta e$$

$$u = K\delta\omega$$

$$v = \frac{K\mu\delta T}{(1-e^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

The resulting normal equations were:

$$\begin{aligned} 17.5x + 2.067y - 1.064z + 1.752u - 2.105v + 6.085 &= 0 \\ 9.554y - 1.876z - 1.495u + 1.499v + 0.180 &= 0 \\ 6.789z + 0.593u - 0.553v + 5.123 &= 0 \\ 7.230u - 6.986v - 1.242 &= 0 \\ 6.848v + 1.357 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Solving these equations the corrections to the various elements were found to be:—

$$\begin{aligned} \delta\gamma &= -.52 \\ \delta K &= \pm .00 \\ \delta e &= -.11 \\ \delta\omega &= -22^\circ.47 \\ \delta T &= -.496 \text{ days.} \end{aligned}$$

There is one peculiarity about these corrections, viz.,  $\delta e$  has the value  $-.11$  whereas the preliminary value is only  $.1$ . This would seem to indicate that the orbit is circular and  $\omega$  indeterminate. This will be further seen from the oscillations in the value of  $\omega$  in the following operations.

New preliminary values were taken in which,

$$\begin{aligned} e &= .05 \\ \omega &= 60^\circ \\ K &= 7.75 \text{ km.} \\ T &= 2,418,247.607 \text{ J. D.} \\ \gamma &= 15.06 \text{ km.} \end{aligned}$$

It might be stated here that the value of  $\Sigma prv$  was reduced by the least squares solution above, the corrected  $e$  being taken as zero, from 74.7 to 73.2. With the new preliminary values,  $\Sigma prv$  was 72.5. It was apparent that any solution would fail to make much reduction in the value of  $\Sigma prv$ , the signs being well distributed in the residuals. However a least squares solution was made with the new preliminary values.

The observation equations formed from the new preliminary values, using the same substitutions as before, were as follows:—

TABLE VI.  
OBSERVATION EQUATIONS FROM SECOND PRELIMINARY VALUES.

No.	$z$	$y$	$s$	$u$	$v$	$-n$	Weight.
1	1	+ .419	— .953	+ .876	— .865	— 1.120	3.0
2	1	+ .847	— .634	+ .525	— .564	— 0.800	1.0
3	1	+ 1.023	+ .392	+ .016	— .062	+ 3.010	1.0
4	1	+ .966	+ .946	— .382	+ .365	+ 0.890	2.0
5	1	+ .849	+ 1.000	— .609	+ .618	— 3.320	2.0
6	1	+ .359	+ .147	— .086	+ 1.638	+ 0.480	1.5
7	1	— .561	— .998	— .853	+ .844	+ 2.470	1.0
8	1	— .960	+ .183	— .213	+ .164	— 4.620	1.0
9	1	— .935	+ .882	+ .237	— .261	+ 1.370	2.0
10	1	— .707	+ .891	+ .638	— .618	— 0.160	1.5
11	1	— .352	+ .252	+ .883	— .837	— 1.640	1.5

Normal equations resulting therefrom were:—

$$\begin{aligned}
 17.5x + 2.316y + 3.675z + 1.397u - 1.395v - 7.400 &= 0 \\
 9.711y - 0.071z - 1.643u + 1.639v - 1.144 &= 0 \\
 10.972z - 2.572u + 2.547v - 1.688 &= 0 \\
 7.735u - 7.715v - 3.459 &= 0 \\
 7.712v + 3.283 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Solving these, the corrections found were:—

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta\gamma &= +.34 \text{ km.} \\
 \delta K &= +.12 \text{ km.} \\
 \delta e &= +.022 \\
 \delta\omega &= +81^{\circ}.80 \\
 \delta T &= +1.511 \text{ days.}
 \end{aligned}$$

whence the new values of the elements:—

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= 15.40 \text{ km.} \\ K &= 7.87 \text{ km.} \\ e &= .072 \\ \omega &= 141^\circ.80 \\ T &= 2,418,249.118 \text{ J. D.}\end{aligned}$$

It is rather strange that  $e$  and  $\omega$  should have come back to so nearly the original values.  $\Sigma prv$  was reduced from 72.5 to 69.5. The agreement between computed and observation equation residuals was bad and a third solution was made for the sake of completion.

The new observation equations follow:—

TABLE VII.  
OBSERVATION EQUATIONS (3)

No.	$x$	$y$	$z$	$u$	$v$	$-n$	Weight.
1	1	+ .504	— .299	+ .783	— .718	— .050	3.0
2	1	+ .843	— .956	+ .410	— .393	— .450	1.0
3	1	+ .943	— .789	— .042	— .002	+ 2.850	1.0
4	1	+ .885	— .224	— .382	+ .312	+ 0.720	2.0
5	1	+ .787	+ .256	— .581	+ .512	— 3.360	2.0
6	1	+ .364	+ .999	— .951	+ .937	+ 0.820	1.5
7	1	— .580	— .175	— .896	+ .971	+ 2.600	1.0
8	1	— 1.048	— .926	— .178	+ .151	— 5.070	1.0
9	1	— .978	— .094	+ .343	— .415	+ 1.260	2.0
10	1	— .658	+ .814	+ .754	— .796	+ 0.650	1.5
11	1	— .236	+ .928	+ .939	— .919	— 0.400	1.5

The corresponding normal equations were:—

$$\begin{aligned}17.5x + 2.254y + 0.245z + 1.515u - 1.776v - 1.375 &= 0 \\ 9.430y - 1.317z - 1.663u + 1.656v - 0.489 &= 0 \\ 6.728z - .127u + .065v + 1.652 &= 0 \\ 7.578u - 7.394v + 1.371 &= 0 \\ 7.262v - 1.073 &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Corrections resulting from the solution of these equations were:—

$$\delta\gamma = \pm .00 \text{ km.}$$

$$\delta K = \pm .00 \text{ km.}$$

$$\delta e = -.038$$

$$\delta\omega = -42^\circ.62$$

$$\delta T = -.810 \text{ days.}$$

Hence the finally accepted elements:—

$$P = 6.951 \text{ days}$$

$$K = 7.87 \text{ km.}$$

$$\gamma = 15.40 \text{ km.}$$

$$e = .034$$

$$\omega = 99^\circ.18$$

$$T = 2,418,248.308 \text{ J. D.}$$

A summary follows showing results of the various solutions made in the determination. The probable errors are added in the last column.

#### SUMMARY.

Element.	Preliminary.	After 1st Solution.	New Preliminary	After 2nd Solution.	After 3rd Solution.
<i>P</i> Period.....	6.951 days	6.951 days	6.951 days	6.951 days	6.951 days
<i>K</i> Half-Amplitude.....	7.75 km.	7.75 km.	7.75 km.	7.87 km.	7.87 km. $\pm 0.80$
<i>\gamma</i> Vel. of system.....	15.92 km.	15.40 km.	15.06 km.	15.40 km.	15.40 km. $\pm 0.60$
<i>e</i> Eccentricity.....	.1	-.01	.05	.072	.034 $\pm .114$
<i>\omega</i> { Angular distance of Periastron from as- cending node.....	150°	127°.53	60°	141°.80	99°.18 $\pm 15°.49$
<i>T</i> Time of Periastron pas- sage.....	2,418,249.349 J.D.	248.853	247.607	249.118	249.308 $\pm 1.575$
<i>a</i> sin <i>i</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ Major axis $\times$ sine of inclin.....					75,800 km.
Prob. Error of Nor.					$\pm 2.3$ km.
Place, Wt. Unity.....					68.2
$\Sigma p^2$ .....	74.7	73.2	72.2	69.5	

After the completion of the orbit determination from the calcium lines, the results from the broad lines were reviewed. The diffuseness of the lines, however, and consequent uncertainty of the measures from them made it quite impossible to secure any reliable information from them. Some information in regard to these lines would have been very interesting, but it seems that so far we must be content with the one fact which seems assured — the broad lines show a much higher positive velocity than the *H* and *K* lines.

Dominion Observatory,  
Ottawa,  
June 1912.

